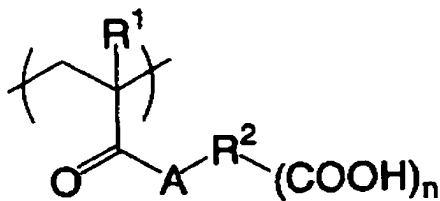


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A polymerizable composition comprising a binder polymer having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (I), an infrared absorbent, a polymerization initiator and a polymerizable compound,

Formula (I)



wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R² represents a linking group which includes two or more atoms selected from the group consisting of a carbon atom, a hydrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom and has a number of atoms of 2 to 82; A represents an oxygen atom or -NR³- in which R³ represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 1 to 5.

2. The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein the binder polymer is a copolymer comprising three units: the unit represented by formula (I); a unit having a radical polymerizable group; and a unit having an amide group.

3. The polymerizable composition according to claim 2, wherein the binder polymer is a copolymer comprising at least the unit represented

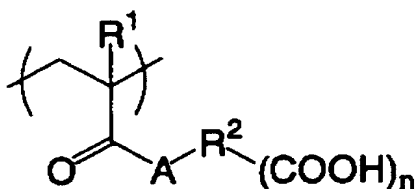
by formula (I) and a unit having a radical polymerizable group and/or a unit having an amide group.

4. The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein a molecular weight of the binder polymer is 2,000 to 1,000,000.

5. The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein a glass transition point (Tg) of the binder polymer is 70 to 300°C

6. A planographic printing plate precursor comprising a support having disposed thereon a photosensitive layer that contains a polymerizable composition including a binder polymer having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (I), an infrared absorbent, a polymerization initiator and a polymerizable compound,

Formula (I)



wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R² represents a linking group which includes two or more atoms selected from the group consisting of a carbon atom, a hydrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom and has a number of atoms of 2 to 82; A represents an oxygen atom or -NR³- in which R³ represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10

carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 1 to 5.

7. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the binder polymer is used in combination with a binder having an acrylic backbone-chain or an urethane binder.

8. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein an image is formed by a laser beam having a wavelength of 300 to 1,200 nm.

9. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization initiator is a radical generating agent selected from the group consisting of onium salts, triazine compounds, peroxides, azo-based polymerization initiators, azide compounds, quinonediazide, oximeester compounds and triarylmonoalkylborate.

10. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 9, wherein the radical generating agent is an onium salt selected from the group consisting of an iodonium salt, a diazonium salt and a sulfonium salt.

11. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization initiator is included in an amount of 0.1 to 50% by mass relative to a total solid content in the photosensitive layer.

12. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the the polymerizable compound is included in an amount of 5 to 80% by mass relative to nonvolatile components in the photosensitive layer.
13. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, further comprising a thermal polymerization inhibitor.
14. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the thermal polymerization inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol, di-t-butyl-p-cresol, pyrogallol, t-butylcatecol, benzoquinone, 4,4'-thiobis(3-methyl-6-t-buthylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol) and a primary cerium salt of N-nitrosophenylhydroxyamine.
15. A planographic printing plate precursor comprising a support having disposed thereon a photosensitive layer that contains a binder polymer, an infrared absorbent, a polymerization initiator and a polymerizable compound, wherein the photosensitive layer has a developing velocity at unexposed areas with respect to an alkaline developer having a pH of 10 to 13.5 areas, of 80 nm/sec or greater, and a permeating velocity of the alkaline developer at exposed areas, of 100 nF/sec or less.
16. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 15,

wherein an image is formed by a laser beam having a wavelength of 300 to 1,200 nm.

17. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 15, wherein the polymerization initiator is a radical generating agent selected from the group consisting of onium salts, triazine compounds, peroxides, azo-based polymerization initiators, azide compounds, quinonediazide, oximeester compounds and triarylmonoalkylborate.

18. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 17, wherein the radical generating agent is an onium salt selected from the group consisting of an iodonium salt, a diazonium salt and a sulfonium salt.

19. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 15, wherein the polymerization initiator is included in an amount of 0.1 to 50% by mass relative to a total solid content in the photosensitive layer.

20. The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 15, wherein the the polymerizable compound is included in an amount of 5 to 80% by mass relative to nonvolatile components in the photosensitive layer.